

## Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 15.—Silver, 62 7/8; lead, \$6.75@7.00; spelter, \$13.25; copper, \$27.50@29.25.

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WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Friday; Slightly Warmer Tonight in Southwest Portion.

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# Senator James Stirs Democrats to Wild Enthusiasm in Review of Wilson's Record

## PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT TO BE NOMINATED TONIGHT

Rules Are Amended, Tentative Draft of Platform Completed and Hour Set for Naming of Candidates to Head Ticket—Platform May Contain Woman Suffrage Plank—Thousands of Suggestions Before Committee

Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—The Democratic national convention today changed its program of procedure and agreed to make nominations for president and vice president tonight instead of tomorrow.

The rules were amended and the convention adjourned at 1:22 p. m. to 9 o'clock tonight and will remain in continuous session until nominations are made.

Coliseum, St. Louis, June 15.—With one demonstration after another to day, the Democratic convention registered its approval of President Wilson's foreign affairs which has kept the country at peace.

When permanent Chairman James recounted the diplomatic achievements of the president in the negotiations with Germany, the convention launched into an 18-minute uproar of cheering, waving of flags, in which William J. Bryan from his seat in the press section, joined.

There were calls for a speech from Bryan, but he had slipped out while the demonstration was going on. Jerry A. South, clerk of the house of representatives, a delegate from Arkansas, announced that he would raise a point of order if consent were asked for Bryan to speak.

Senator James appealed to the convention to quiet down and hear the rules committee report but his efforts were futile until he announced that Mr. Bryan had left the building and would speak in the Coliseum later. The crowd heard the rules committee report.

At 1:22 p. m. a recess was ordered until the night session. The motion was out of respect to William F. Kasting, postmaster of Buffalo, a member, who died suddenly this morning.

When James recounted in implied terms the president's diplomatic successes in the negotiations with Germany the delegates wanted to hear it again.

"Repeat, it," they demanded.

Crowd Breaks Loose. James repeated his statement and the crowd roared, and broke loose with cheering and waving of flags from his prepared speech, the senator said.

"Woodrow Wilson, without orphaning a single child, without widowing a single American mother, without firing a single gun, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield an agreement to American demands and a concession of American rights."

"The band swung into 'America' and the Star Spangled Banner." Hats and flags went into the air. Some body cried:

"Three cheers for Wilson."

The crowd roared the answer.

Pandemonium Breaks Loose. Stanchions were torn from the floor and a march of delegates through the hall was started. The aisle became choked because the demonstration was begun without organized leadership. The congestion aided in shortening the demonstration. The band played the "Hot Time" as a marching tune while Senator James fanned his florid face.

After the demonstration had been running 12 minutes the Kentucky standard was taken to the platform and placed directly behind Mr. James. It was the signal for cheers and a tigger for the speaker while the band played the "Hot Time" followed by the "Battle Hymn of Freedom."

The applause had lasted 18 minutes when Mr. James was able to proceed. When Mr. James finished there were more cheers and applause and calls for "Bryan."

Bryan Vigorously Applauds. Senator James departed widely from the printed text of his speech, but the sentiment presented was substantially the same. When he recounted the horrors of war and the president's efforts to preserve peace, and expressed the belief of the Democratic party that women should be enfranchised.

The subcommittee had before it more than 1,000 suggestions for planks of all sorts.

## JAMES MAKES NOTABLE SPEECH

Epoch-making Achievements of Democratic Administration in Beneficial Legislation and Keeping Peace.

FOR ADEQUATE DEFENSE

More Done for Army and Navy in Three Years Than Republicans Did in Forty Years.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—The achievements of the Wilson administration in enacting beneficial legislation and in keeping the country at peace with out sacrifice of the national honor were pronounced epoch-making in American history by Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky in his address today as permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention.

"During three years of its national control," said Senator James, "democracy has enacted into law more progressive remedial legislation than the nation has ever had written upon its statute books since its birth. In former national contests in the last two decades, our party came as a prophet, not as a conqueror, and many reform measures of lesser importance."

He declared President Wilson's Mexican policy and his course in protecting American rights against the encroachments of European belligerents had shown all the world that the president neither bullies the weak nor fears the strong.

In a concluding appeal for the triumph of patriotism above politics, Senator James said the renomination of such a president in a partisan convention ought not to be necessary, and that to discredit him might pale the head that could write the peace treaty of the world.

At the outset the senator referred briefly to President Wilson's campaign against lobbying, and pointed out that under this administration the constitution had been amended for the first time since the civil war when "we freed the senate from the control of the great interests by making it elective by the people at the polls."

He then eulogized the Underwood-Simmons tariff act as one of which the party was justly proud. "Not a schedule in it favors a monopoly," he said. "Our Republican friends told us it would close the factories; fill the streets with idle men, produce a panic, create soup-houses, and that distress would reign everywhere, but we rejoice today to point to an unexampled prosperity in the nation, with labor more generally employed, at higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions than ever before."

Our Republican friends tell us that after the war is over, poor, stricken, prostrate, torn, bleeding Europe will take our home market from us. I have no such fear. America is going to take the markets of the world. But we shall cut from them the last hope of having a false issue, for we shall pass a bill creating a tariff board to gather the facts created by new war conditions."

Federal Reserve Law. Turning to the federal reserve law, Senator James declared that it alone averted a panic at the outbreak of the European war.

"What would have been the result if the old Republican system had been in effect?" he asked. "The stock exchanges in every city in the world were closed. Europe poured its vast holdings in platinum streams upon our shores. Who thinks that the old Republican system of finance under the guidance of those patriotic guardians would have been able to withstand this mighty calamity? But what was the result? Not a bank closed its doors; not a laborer was

thrown out of employment, not a business was forced into bankruptcy, but there stood strong, serving the masses of mankind, this great legislative achievement of the Democratic party. As the matter of achievement of Woodrow Wilson to my mind next to keeping a hundred million people at peace with the world, the historian will record the federal reserve law."

Declaring that self-defense and preparation for it is as necessary now as ever before the speaker pointed to the administration's preparation program as proof that the party believed in preparedness without militarism.

Democrats Want Adequate Defense. "In 1906," he continued, "I attended the great peace conference held in London. I thought that the millennium of peace had come and such a thing as the world's war was impossible, but that day when the Christian heart shall rule the world is not yet in sight. We must not mistake dishonor for peace, as we cannot mistake oppression for peace. Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party advocate an army big enough to make aggressors think the second time before they strike a blow. Democracy wants an army and a navy in keeping with the dignity, preservation and worth of this great republic. We do not want a foot of anybody else's soil, and by the Eternal God, they shall not take a foot of ours."

Army and Navy Building. "During this administration we have done more to build up an army and navy in three years than the Republican party did in forty years of its existence. More has been done to give the American people a navy and army in three months than Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft did in eleven years."

Senator James spoke of the Republican platform declaration for a continuous policy of national defense, declaring that only two propositions for a continuous policy ever had been made in American history—one by the general board of the navy in 1902, which was pigeonholed by a Republican secretary of this navy, and the other by President Wilson in his address to congress last December.

Republicans Oppose Program. "But what happened when this matter was under consideration in the naval affairs committee of the house," continued the senator, "Every Republican member of the committee decided to oppose the president's continuous program, and would vote for no program longer than one year. After sixteen years of failure even to let the public know of the continuous policy proposed by naval experts, much less to carry out such a policy, and after the Republicans on the house naval affairs committee in June 1908, unanimously opposed the president's policy, they now say they favor the continuous policy."

The Republican plank declaring for an "effective system of rural credits," as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration, was assailed by Senator James, who declared that almost every Republican in the house and senate had voted for the administration's rural credits bill and that none had charged that it was ineffective, or had proposed a substitute."

Killed the Shipping Bill. The senator also replied to Republican criticism of the administration's shipping bill, which he declared would have given the United States an adequate merchant marine by now, had it not been killed at a last session of congress by a Republican filibuster.

"For the first time in the history of our country," said Senator James, after reviewing briefly Democratic legislation which he declared had made prosperity possible, "the United States leads the world in exports. We are more prosperous than ever, and mills which have not turned a spindle for years are now busy. All the laborers of the United States are employed as never before. With the world war raging, our country is the only neutral one that is not in distress, and the only one that has not declared a moratorium. Every demand of the stress of the war the Democratic party has met quickly. We have freed business from the shackles of the politician, as we have emancipated it from the clutch of monopoly."

Wilson's Mexican Policy. The senator likened President Wilson's Mexican policy to that of Lincoln, and quoted from a declaration of the latter to show that he had declined to intervene when conditions were much the same as now.

"It is a perfectly easy thing," he continued, "for the president of the United States to plunge his country into war if he is a politician before he is a patriot. He would seek his own re-election as he came upon horseback upon the bloody highway of contending armies. Of course, our army could invade Mexico and march in triumph to the capital, but after the war was over other armies would march—an army of widows and orphans, an army of cripples and men broken in health, an army of pensioners, and an army of tax collectors gathering up the earnings of the people to pay the great war debt."

"The president had acted quickly," the senator said, "when there was an invasion of American territory, and the punitive expedition now was doing all that this country could do with honor in Mexico."

"No president during the life of this republic," said the senator, "has ever had to deal with so many delicate and dangerous problems as those which have confronted President Wilson."

(Continued on Page 7.)

## COAST LINER IS WRECKED IN FOG

Tug Rescues Nearly All Passengers and Crew of Steamer Bear.

RADIO CALLS ARE SENT

Battleship Oregon, the Grace Dollar, Tugs and Life-saving Crews Respond.

Eureka, Calif., July 15.—Eighty-two survivors of the 216 souls aboard the coasting steamer Bear, wrecked last night near Cape Mendocino had been accounted for and five persons were known to have perished at 10:30 today.

Eureka, Calif., June 15.—Five bodies have been recovered from the coastwise steamer Bear, wrecked last night on Sugar Loaf rock, and one boat was seen today trying for a landing on the rocky coast, according to a message received here from the light keeper at Cape Mendocino.

Most of the 182 souls aboard were reported safe aboard the tug Rescue which went out from here, and first advice was that all had been rescued. The fog which brought disaster to the Bear continued impenetrable today.

No Lifeboats Found.

Eureka, Cal., June 15.—None of the lifeboats carrying the 119 passengers and the members of the crew who abandoned the Bear of the San Francisco and Portland Steamship company when she piled up in the fog on Sugar Loaf rock, near Cape Mendocino late last night, had been picked up at daybreak today.

The battleship Oregon and the steamer Grace Dollar, which answered the S. O. S. calls of the stranded liner, have been patrolling the vicinity of the wreck since early morning and are at a loss to know what became of the survivors. A tug and life saving crew from this port are also at the scene.

Battleship Oregon Searches. A thick fog lay over the water at daybreak and although a heavy swell was running, there is a possibility that the survivors succeeded in reaching the rocky mainland shore, five miles from Sugar Loaf rock. The Oregon arrived before daybreak and played its big searchlights through the fog to no avail.

When the liner graded in the rocks, Captain L. M. Nopander, who was in charge, ordered the ship to anchor, and immediately, evidently believing he could clear his boat. Apparently finding the steamer tightly clamped, he ordered the passengers out of their berths and into the lifeboats.

Passengers Take Lifeboats. The order to abandon the ship came at midnight. Everybody went over the sides into the small boats and have not been seen since. The Bear was leaking badly when deserted, and at daybreak showed signs of breaking up.

The sea was calm and there was but little wind when the passengers and crew took to the boats. Later a heavy swell started to run and the wind freshened. It was first believed all the boats would remain together and be picked up at daybreak.

When the distress call was sent out it was picked up by both the Oregon, which was steaming from the Bremerton navy yard on the Puget Sound, to San Francisco, and the Grace Dollar. The radio stations here also received the calls and life saving crews were dispatched.

Sugar Loaf rock where the Bear crumpled in the fog, juts out into the sea at the outermost end of a long ledge of rocks known as Blunt's reef, which extends out from Cape Mendocino for about five miles. During the past twenty years a dozen boats have been piled up on the rocks of the reef with the loss of many lives.

The Bear was bound south from Portland, Oregon, for San Francisco, carrying 119 passengers for San Francisco and Los Angeles. The steamer was valued at approximately \$1,000,000 and has been in the Pacific coastwise service ever since she was built at Newport News seven years ago.

From what is said by Mr. Mohler's friends, he has never fully recovered from the severe fall he received on the ice at Omaha last winter and the much needed rest is what he requires to get entirely well.

Mr. Mohler is one of the most prominent railroad men in the country, is a western man having been general manager of the Great Northern railroad at a very young age, coming to the Union Pacific from the presidency of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company. Sincere expressions of regret are heard from all sides, from his employees and the business public as well. While his many friends in Ogden regret his loss, they are quite happy in knowing he will, for a time at least, be a gentleman of leisure and receive a well deserved rest after some forty-six years' continuous and very active railroad duty.

## TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED

Laredo, Texas, June 15.—One hundred Mexican bandits, crossing over the Rio Grande forty miles southeast of here, early today attacked the American border patrol near San Ignacio, killing two and wounding five, according to reports sent to Fort McIntosh, here over the telephone.

The Mexicans expected to find an insignificant detachment of American troops. Instead they were met by Troops I and M of the 14th, 140 strong, under Major Alonso Gray.

They were hurled back across the river, losing six dead and several wounded.

Attackers Lose Heart. The bandits first attacked Troop M. Troop I, a short distance up the river, heard the shooting and hurried to the scene. The attackers lost heart and retreated southward along the river, keeping on the American side for some distance before crossing back to Mexican soil.

The attack began at 2 a. m. and the fighting lasted about 30 minutes. A bright moon lighted the scene. The Mexicans attacked the rear of the patrol's camp firing the first shot at a sentry.

The number of Mexican soldiers killed were not reported to headquarters at Fort McIntosh for the reason that immediately after the attack the two troops of cavalry started in pursuit of the Mexicans.

It was taken for granted here that Major Gray would pursue the band to Mexico and that it would not be surprising if the Americans should follow the "hot trail" across the river. It was impossible to learn the identity of the Mexicans here other than they were merely "bandits." Those killed and wounded were dressed in peon garb but were exceptionally well armed.

Other troops of cavalry have been ordered in readiness to proceed to the San Ignacio section either to assist or to relieve Major Gray's command. Word reached here later that one of the wounded American soldiers shot through the head had died. The statement was also made that eight of the Mexican raiders were killed and forty-two horses captured in the pursuit. Colonel Brown has requested county officials to warn all Mexicans in ranches near here to get away from the river.

The fight took place on the American side, the Americans engaged, according to latest reports, being troops I and M of the 14th cavalry under Major Gray, a total of about 140 men. The bandits, numbering more than one hundred, are said to have lost six killed and several wounded.

San Antonio, Texas, June 15.—Two American soldiers were killed early today in a fight with bandits near San Ignacio, forty miles southeast of Laredo, according to a report to General Funston.

Six of the Mexicans were killed in the engagement that began at 2 o'clock. It is believed several of the Mexicans were wounded, but they were carried away by their companions. The American wounded was seven.

Intense Artillery Duels. Rome, June 15.—The official war communication says:

"Between the Adige and the Brenta rivers yesterday there were reconnaissances and intense artillery actions on both sides. Our artillery dispersed enemy columns on the march and shelled battery positions at several points."

"After intense artillery preparation yesterday evening a gallant Naples brigade supported by dismounted cavalry detachments in a surprise attack penetrated enemy lines east of Montefalco. The trenches remained in our possession after a severe struggle. We captured ten officers, 488 men and seven machine guns."

Paris, June 15, 11:55 a. m.—The Germans are continuing the violent bombardment of the French positions north of Souville, the key to the inner defenses of Verdun, the official statement issued by the French war office states today.

No infantry fighting occurred on either bank of the Meuse last night. On the Vosges front some minor German attempts to attack the French line were made but completely failed, according to the official statement.

The text of the statement follows: "On both banks of the river Meuse there was cessation of infantry activity last night. On the other hand the French and the German artillery branches showed activity in the region of Chantonnay as well as in the sector north of Souville."

"In the Vosges a strong detachment of the enemy which, supported by a spirited bombardment, endeavored to approach our lines was driven back by the fire of our machine guns. Another surprise attack by the enemy upon our positions northwest of Bonhomme resulted in a complete failure."

Intense artillery activity is reported on both banks of the Meuse, on the Verdun front. The Germans are directing a heavy fire on Fort Souville, northeast of the fortress.

West of the river Chantonnay, south of Cumieres, where the Germans already have driven a wedge into the French lines, is an especial point of attack.

In their offensive on the eastern front the Russians are apparently making steady headway although still some distance from Lemberg, their immediate objective in Galicia. Last reports place them just across the border some fifty miles north of the city.

Bukovina, Czernowitz, the capital, apparently is cut off from all directions but the south.

Allied Attitude Denounced. Athens, June 14, via London, June 15, 10:45 a. m.—The attitude of the allies toward Greece was denounced at a number of meetings held here today at which resolutions were adopted addressed to King Constantine expressing confidence in the government of Premier Skoufopoulos. The resolutions protested against

## GERMANS BOMBARDING KEY TO INNER DEFENSES OF VERDUN FORTRESSES

Crown Prince's Army Drives Wedge Into French Lines South of Cumieres—Russians Making Steady Headway—Many Thousands Captured, Together With Machine Guns, Cannon and Great Quantities of War Equipment—Czernowitz Cut Off in All Directions Except South—Italians Repulse Austrians.

Rome, June 15, via London, 2:30 p. m.—A surprise attack was made yesterday on Austrian positions east of Montefalco. The official statement of today announces that Italians captured Austrian trenches after a severe engagement, taking several hundred prisoners.

Petrograd, June 15, via London, 7:27 p. m.—More than 150,000 men have been captured by the Russians during the offensive movement on the Volhynian and Galician fronts, it was officially announced today. The following statement was given out:

"Supplementary reports give the exact number of prisoners taken as one general, three commanders, 2,467 officers, five doctors and 150,000 men. We also have captured 163 cannon, 266 machine guns, 19 bomb throwers and 32 mine throwers."

"The offensive of General Brusiloff did not stop yesterday. In various regions on the front fresh prisoners and more military booty were taken. The enemy continues to deliver counter attacks at several points and elsewhere is busy entrenching himself in new positions."

"In the Baltic on the night of May 31—June 1 our torpedo boats attacked a convoy of enemy steamers sailing under escort. During the engagement with the escort we sank two steamers of a small torpedo type and one auxiliary cruiser whose crew we captured. There was no loss or damage to our side. We refrained from pursuing the enemy steamers because, during the engagement, they took their course into Swedish territorial waters."

Constantinople, June 15, via London, 4:15 p. m.—The repulse of an attempt to advance made by the British force that remained on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara after the surrender of General Townshend, was announced by the war office today. The engagement occurred on the right bank of the river near Fehle.

The statement says: "Western front: Aside from artillery duels and patrol engagements there have been no occurrences."

"Eastern front: The army of General Bothmer repulsed several attacks delivered in dense waves by the Russians near and north of Przewolka."

British Are Repulsed. Constantinople, June 15, via London, 4:15 p. m.—The repulse of an attempt to advance made by the British force that remained on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara after the surrender of General Townshend, was announced by the war office today. The engagement occurred on the right bank of the river near Fehle.

The statement says: "Trak front: Near Fehle during an engagement between a British squadron advancing on the right bank of the Tigris, the British were defeated and forced to retreat."

"South Trak front: Persian volunteers have been attacking the Russian forces since the recent Russian defeats, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy. In the Euphrates sector a detachment of 400 British was annihilated by our volunteers."

"On June 11 our aeroplanes attacked the British camp on the Suez canal near Reman and Kantara with bombs, causing great disorders."

British Seize Danish Mail. Berlin, June 15.—Wireless to Sayville.—A Copenhagen dispatch quotes the Danish postmaster-general as stating that the British authorities moved all the first class mail from the Danish liner United States from Copenhagen June 1 for New York, and all the first class mail and parcels from the Danish liner Frederick VIII from New York May 31 for Copenhagen.

## GOVERNOR SPRY ESCAPES DEATH

Bomb in Mail Package Addressed to Utah Executive Explodes and Wrecks Oregon Short Line Car.

Butte, Montana, June 15.—A bomb in a package in one of the mail pouches being transferred from a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train to the Oregon Short Line here today exploded and wrecked the Oregon Short Line mail car. The package, it was reported, was addressed to the governor of Utah.

Investigation of the presence of the bomb in the mail is being made by federal authorities here. Postmaster Phil Goodwin who collected pieces of the bomb and the packages in which it was hidden expressed the belief that the infernal machine was addressed to the governor of Utah.